JOURNALISM.

Mr. Frederic Hudson's Book on American Newspapers.

The Press of the United States from 1690 to 1872.

INITIAL NEWSPAPERS AT BOSTON.

Harris' "Pablick Occurrences" and Campbell's "News Letter."

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

The Press and the Revolution.

The Political Press and Class Journals.

DAILY JOURNALISM.

The Transition Period in Newspaper History.

NEWS-GATHERING AND THE HERALD.

Mr. Prederic Hudson's long promised book on

*Journaism in the United States" has come from the press at last. The history of the newspaper press of America was a subject which was much in need of the treatment which Mr. Hudson as given it. No one had ever before attempted to gather the many scattered facts which comprise the annals of journalism, and, in newspaper phrase, to "boil them down" into a condensed and connected story. And we doubt whether most men would have succeeded in making a readable book. Some writers would have been too prolix, others too theoretical and others still too much inclined to treat one branch of journalism at the expense of other branches. Every one familiar with the routine of a newspaper office can appreciate this difficulty. On a paper like the HERALD the political editor would fill its columns with politics; the city editor speaks loudly, but with a certain modulation in his tone, of the value of city news; the money editor is certain that anything he may say of stocks and gold is vital to the material interests of the country; the foreign editor knows that all his readers are dying to read that excellent letter from our correspondent at the other end of nowhere; the writer of social articles for the editorial page declares that society will go to pieces unless he is heard; the theatrical critic omes furious it his profound critique on this or that actor-sometimes more especially this or that actress-is "cut down" or "left out," and the chief of every other bureau puts exactly the same estimate on his "matter." But, after all, these gentlemen in the end bow before the ukase of, the news editor, and accept with what grace they may his Imperial decree as to what "must go in," what can "keep" and what may as well be "cancelled." It was in bringing to his task the ready decision and sound judgment of the Czar of the sanctum, and a thorough knowledge of the special needs and re-Quirements of a great newspaper that enabled Mr. page in his book. His sentences are as crisp and clear as the frostwork of December. His style, always unpretending, is never feeble, and there is no mistaking his meaning. It is the newspaper style applied to a book on newspapers. The best notion we can give of Mr. Hudson's treatment of his subject is in supposing the HERALD printed every day from 1690 to 1872, and that the whole of it was condensed by a master hand into this volume. Even in his curnalistic education. This is especially apparent In his treatment of the New York Sunday press. history of the Sunday Morning News, started in 1832, Mr. Hudson says:—"Its day of publication was changed from Sunday to Saturday. Then it died." Speaking of the early days of the Sunday Atlas he says:-"Fell fell out and John F. Ropes was roped in, and then the firm was Herrick, West & Ropes.' Of Herrick-first an Aiderman and then a Congressman-he observes:-"For obvious reasons he was called a deacon." The Sunday Globe, started In 1843 by two actors, was "a star engagement only." Mike Walsh and Enoch E. Camp's Sunday Knickerbocker died "after its one pot of ale." The Sunday Age, founded by Grattan, the actor, "soon ter, the founder of the Spirit of the Times, is "the tail son of York." Mr. Bennett "was a walking newspaper," Mr. Greeley "let himself out at a cheap rate to Thurlow Weed and the Albany politicians to make a splurge with the 'Log Cabin'." and he does not forget that Mr. Raymond was Greeley's "little villain," for he says "epithets always stick." These allusions afford an excellent notion of the sprightliness of treatment Mr. Hudson has given to his subject; but, while he is never duli or heavy, he does not overlook the weightier matters in the history of journalism. He gives us roast beef as well as the sauces which make it piquant, and his dessert dishes are plum pudding as well as caam-

In entering upon his work Mr. Hudson regards Puck as the first telegraph operator and Watts' stanza on the "Busy Bee" as the proper eulogy of Ject he shows how completely he was inspired by the lines of Ebenezer Elliott, the great corn law

The Press all lands shall sing;
The Press, the Press we bring,
All lands to bless;
O pallid waut, O labor stark,
Behold we bring the second ark—
The Press, the Press;
Accordingly his task is to bim a constant source

of gratification, and he pursues it with the patience of a news-gatherer and the ardor of inspiration. Steam is to him potent with life and action, and the telegraph the sensitive nerve of the earth which makes all lands neighbor and all men kin. The past is valuable because the present As the gift of the past, and the present delicious because it dimly reveals the light and life of the future. Shakspeare is at once the most crisp and the most ornate of reporters, and the author seems to say, with Heary VIII., as he contemplates a good

No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine holour from corruption,
But such an honest chronicler.

It is thus he sets himself about the daty he had Imposed upon himself, but he forges his diversified naterial into shapes as perfect and forms as fitting as the mechanic who fashions steel and iron into parts that make one harmonious whole of an engine which breathes and snorts with the intelligence of being. No mere blacksmith can make the cold metal so smooth and certain in every movement, for it requires the soul of the poet as well as the touch and skill of the artist. The same qualities characterize Mr. Hudson's work, and while he seels the poetry of journalism he shows the praccical skill of the journalist. The method of his book is as plain as his treatment of his subjects is precise, Beginning with the first newspaper ever rinted in this country-Publick Occurrences, is-

mark the real epochs of American journalism The first of these is the period from 1690 to 1704 when the initial experiments were made in estab-tishing new spapers. The colonial press and the Revolutionary press follow next in order. With the overthrow of British domination came the political party press and class interest publications. somebody has remarked that the year 1833 was the year of paradoxes. It was a year in which the air Seemed impregnated with change and marked the transition period of journalism. The next few years developed the cheap press of New-York into the independent journal and the genuine newspaper devoted to the gathering of news. These

six epochs are as follows:— 1690—1704—1755—1783—1833—1835—1872, "All kinds of newspapers," says Mr. Hudson, "with all sor's of characteristics, are embraced in these epochs. We find every interest with its organ—each has its circle like the oak, its strata like the earth, its policy like the political party, its cycle like the sun."

THE FIRST AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS-1690-1704. The first American newspaper had a name which aptly describes the real business of lournalism. It was printed at Boston and was called Publick Occurrences. The name of its projector was Benjamin Harris and the span of its existence one day. It was issued on Thursday, September 25, 1690, and the publisher promised to "take what pains he can to obtain a faithful narration * * * * of such considerle occurrences as have arrived unto our notice. What editor can promise more even now? And the difference between the promise and the performance is more in the facilities than in the intent. It is a noteworthy fact that this first American newspaper was printed ten years before the first attempt at a public journal was made at Dublin. It was fourteen years earlier than the publication of the famous News Letter at Boston. Harris' Publick Occurrences was suppressed by the Legislative As sembly because it contained "reflections of a very high nature," and a press law was passed as nox-III. or in the Island of Cuba. Any person who has not tried the experiment will be surprised at the difficulty of procuring a fitting name for a new journal-a name at once pleasant in sound and descriptive of the contents of the paper. It is easier to name a new play than a new newspaper. Either the title has been used so often as to be threadbare, or, like Public Occurrences and and disagreeable to the ear. In this respect, as well as in the purpose of a newspaper, as indicated by his first venture, Mr. Harris approved himself a true journalist; for after returning to London he started a paper which he called The Post-a name still in common use, but too often mere proper for a farmyard portal than a live journal. A copy of the London Gazette was reprinted by William Bradford in 1696, but the Boston News Letter was the

THE COLONIAL PRESS-1704-1755. The appearance of this journal, April 24, 1704, Mr. Hudson tells us was a "sensation"—the beginning of sensational journalism. It was "printed by authority" every week. The editor and publisher was John Campbell, the Postmaster at Boston. The difference between his case and many of the postal editors of to-day is that he was a postmaster who became an editor while new editors too often be come postmasters. When Campbell was removed from the Post Office, William Brooker, his successor, started the Boston Gazette, and then began the first "paper war." "I pity the readers of the new paper," said Campbell; "its sheets smell stronger of beer than of midnight oil." Like battles have continued to follow each other in rapid succession up to the present time. From 1719 to 1739 the Gazette was owned and published by not fewer than five postmasters. The first effort at reporting was for the News-Letter soon after its establishment. It was an execution of six pirates on the Charles River, June 30,

1704, and even contained "the exhorta-tion to the malefactors," "as near as it could be taken in writing in the great crowa. The first Jenkins made his appearance also in the News-Letter, February 22, 1776. It was a description of a masked ball which was to take place at the Boston Concert Hall on the 11th of March. In speaking of this "grand affair" the paper said, ten capital cooks are already-engaged in prepar ing supper for the masquerade, which is to be the we see that even before the Revolution "fashiona ble intelligence" was toothsome, reporting had become one of the fine arts, and "interviewing" was

THE REVOLUTIONARY PRESS-1755-1783. We have not the space to treat of matters so well known as Franklin's journalism, or to trace the history of the Colonial and Revolutionary press. Both are bound up together, and the one is the child of the other. Says Mr. Hudson:-"A. D. 1748 opened the campaign for 1776." In that England as a "nation of shopkeepers," started the Independent Advertiser. He was assisted by a club of ardent young rebels who gave full rein to free thought and free speech. It is said this paper published the sermons of Jonathan Mayhew, the ounder of American Unitarianism, as the Herald now publishes the discourses of all the leading beginning of the Revolutionary epoch, for in that year the Stamp act went into effect. The Indethe great organ of the Revolutionary party. As years rolled on after the Stamp act was passed, the Boston massacre, the tea tax, the closing of the port of Boston, the letters of Governor Hutchinson the measures of the provincial government and the conduct of the British soldiers were topics that were treated with much ability and gave as great an impulse to journalism as to the spirit of liberty. The Newport Mercury, the oldest of existing American journals, was early active in the good cause, and among the most notable of its Revolutionary articles is a doleful ac count of Arnold's treason and the execution of Major Andre. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was one of the journalists of the Revolutionary period, writing mostly for the Maryland Gazette, and Thomas Jefferson was the real founder of the Virginia Gazette. There were also loyal journals. notably Rivington's Royal Gazette, published in New York, to which Andre was a frequent contributor, and in which his "Cow Chase" first appeared. This paper was often very witty, and Freneau, the Revolutionary poet, then editing a paper in Philadelphia, saiirized it as a badly printed journal, in regard to which

—the people, perhaps, would be frightened and fret
If the devil alone carried ou the Gasette,
And whose editor Satan commanded:—
"Kneet down: for your merits I dub you a knight;
From a passive subattern I bid you to rise
The inventor, as well as the printer, of lies."

As soon as the Revolution was over the party
press took its rise, and it has continued with

waning fortunes up to the present day. William Cobbett's Porcupine was among the most notable of these political publications; but as party organs none of them have any claims upon us for ex-tended consideration. We rather choose to hurry

THE PIRST DAILY NEWSPAPER.

The first daily newspaper published in the United States was the American Daily Advertiser. It was issued in Philadelphia in 1784 by Benjamin Franklin Bache, and was afterwards called the Aurora. It supported the measures of Washington's administration, and was more especially th organ of Alexander Hamilton. Zachariah Poulson became its proprietor and publisher in 1832, and it was then known as Poulson's Advertiser. It is now the North American and Daily Advertiser, Morton McMichael, the temporary chairman of the recent Philadelphia Convention, being its editor. The first daily paper printed in this city was the New York Daily Advertiser, which was begun in 1785. Freneau was at one time its editor, and one of its first "beats" was the account of the aquatic procession when Washington came over from Elizabetnport, in April, 1789, to assume the duties of the Presidency. Of course, it was not so elaborately dope as the reception of Prince Alexis, but it was a pretty piece of sensational reporting for all that. Mr. Hadson gives a very full account of these journais and of the writers who at different times were

was started by Freneau in 1791, and it is said articles against Washington and his policy. Fre-neau was a remarkable man and a versatile poet of the Revolution, he was also the Miles O'Reilly of the War of 1812. He perished in a snow storm near Prechold, N. J., in 1832. The Massachusetts Mercury and New England Palladium first developed the system of gathering marine ture of the HERALD. Its marine reporter was Harry Brake, a journeyman printer, who preferred picking up items to picking type. He made the department indispensable. He knew all about the mercantile marine of Boston, and could give the history of every vessel belonging to that port from her launch till she ceased to float. He put his own news in type, and distanced all his competitors in gathering intelligence. His fame became almost as great as that of the distinguished journalists of a later day. After long service on the Palladium he was induced to come to New York to arrange the shipping news—first for the Journal of Con and afterwards for the Express. Like many other great men in their native villages, he failed die, disgusted with the metropolis. Noah Webster's journalistic experience is another interesting topic, his paper, the Minerva, founded in 1793, becoming in the end the Commercial Advertiser. upon which Colonel Stone made his great success, and Thurlow Weed his last effort at political journalism. Mr. Hudson also writes pleasantly of the Evening Post and the Courier and Enquirer, which he classes as two remarkable newspapers, as they certainly were in their day. OFFICIAL ORGANS IN WASHINGTON.

A chapter is devoted to the newspapers which have been printed at Washington since 1800. Until the HERALD revolutionized the whole system of newsgathering these national organs were of the atmost importance. When that revolution was effected the National Intelligencer ceased to exist and the Daily Globe began to be read only by Congressmen anxious to peruse their own speeches in full, or victimized by other members into reading efforts of learned length and thundering sound. Fo-day the Washington journals have only a local circulation and are without influence out of the District. Most people do not know their names and fewer still their political bias. But the story of the Washington press would fill a volume. It is the history of the intrigues of many administrations, and what the papers did not tell in their day is even more interesting than what they printed. Clay, Jackson, Calhoun, Duff Green, Blair, Benton, Rives, Gales, Seaton and many other names belong to its history and make it alive with the figures which once stalked so constantly on the stage of politics. Mr. Hudson, kowever, does not appear to have had a very high opinion of the journalism of any of these men, as is illustrated by an anecdote he tells of the elder Blair. He says:-"With the simplicity of a tyro in journalism Blair one day in 1856, during the Fremont campaign, asked, 'How does Bennett manage the HERALD? It is a really wonderful paper. He don't seem to mix with the politicians, but he appears to know everything that is going on around him.' 'Very easily,' answered the gentleman addressed. 'He knows the wants of the people. He understands the politicians by experience and instinct. He does not want any office. He attends to his business. He is full of tact and enterprise, and knows how to make a good newspaper.' 'Ah!' exclaimed Blair, Thus the thunderer of the Globe learned that it was not as an organ alone that a newspaper became successful and influential." Yet these men were powerful in their day, and most of them grew rich. A paragraph which went the rounds of the press twenty years ago was to this effect:-

Just look at the luck of the Washington city editors. Gales has a country seat; Seaton has a country seat; Seaton has a country seat; Blair has Silver Springs; Rives, the Duelling Ground; Kendall has a place near town; Major Heiss owns a fine place; Mr. Richle purchased the splendid manson fronting Latayette square and the White House; General Duff Green has a number of places, including a large interest in the Cumberland coal mines.

These men were greet in the day when

These men were great in the day when political journalism was a power, and they will always be regarded with interest as the hangers-on of the republican court-the members of the kitchen cabinet-but nothing will be clearer evidence that none like them will follow them than the rapid decay and present insignificance of the Washington

One of the special topics to which Mr. Hudson devotes a chapter is the religious press. Reginning goes through the list, relating many interesting facts of many well known religious journals. Classpapers, such as the agricultural newspapers, the sporting papers, the commercial and finan-cial press; the anti-slavery journals, the posed rights of women; indeed, organs of every creed and philosophy come in for a part of his notice. Particular papers, as the Hartford Times and the Providence Journal. are treated at length. Among these we may name Prentice and the Louisville Journal, Bowles and the Springfield Republican, the Greens and the Boston Post, James Watson Webb and the Courfer and Enquirer, Thurlow Weed and the Albany Journal, Edwin Crosswell and the Albany Argus Hale and Hallock and the Journal of Commerce, Sathan Hale and the Boston Advertiser, Forney and his "two papers, both daily," and George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger. The journals of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati. Chicago and other leading cities are all reviewed. We can give scarcely more than a glance at the scope of Mr. Hudson's work, but to do more than this would be to do little less than

THE TRANSITION AND THE HERALD.

The penny press of America dates from 1833. The Sun was among the first of the cheap papers. Soon afterward came the HERALD. After it followed the Tribune, Times, and World, all beginning as one cent papers. On Wednesday morning, the 6th of May, 1835, the initial number of the Morning HERALD was issued by James Gordon Bennett & Co. The second number did not appear till the 11th of May. It was a day of struggle, but we prefer to let Mr. Hudson tell the story of that ordeal. Speaking of this second number, he follows it with some things that all our readers may care to look at now,

of this second number, he follows it with some things that all our readers may care to look at now, saying:—

The editor then promised to "give a correct picture of the world—in Wall street—in the Exchange—in the police office—at the theatre—in the opera—in short, wherever human nature and real life best displays their freaks and vagaries." This promise, like the famous order of General Scott to turn Cerro Gordo in his Mexican campaign, has been fully carried out.

Thus originated the New York Herald.

All the brain work of the new paper was performed by its editor. The leading articles, the police reports, tae literary intelligence, the pungent paragraphs, the news from abroad and from home, the account books, the bills, the clerks' duties in the office, were all written, prepared, arrange i, made out and performed by Mr. Bennett. The columns of the little sheet were filled with the peculiar points and hits and predictions which have ever since characterized the Herald. In one of the first numbers, for instance, he said:—

The New York and Erie Rallroad is to break ground in a few days. We hope they will break nothing else.

Since that paragraph was written the Erie Railroad has dene a vast deal more than simply breaking ground for its roadway, as Jay Gould, J. Fisk, Jr., and the English shareholders can amply testity. Such paragraphs were frequent and prophetic.

Many of the advertisements even were written by the editor for the advertisements would read, "I want a cookmaid for a merchant." "If any one will sell a free estate, within thirty miles of London, with or without a house, to the value of £100 a year, or thereabouts, I can help to a customer." "A fair house in Eastcheap, next to the Flower-deliz, now in the tenure of a smkh, with a fair yard, laid with freestone, and a vauit underneath, with a cellar under the shop done with the same stone, is to be sold; I have the disposal of it." "Mr. D. Rose, chirurgeon and man-midwife, lives at the first brick house on the right hand in Gunyard houndsditch, near

free and casy style.
While engaged in organizing his establishment printed in this country—Publick Occurrences, issued at Bosion in 1690—he traces the history of eyery newspaper of importance up to the present lime, not only as so many journals but as marking the growth of cournalism in this country. Six eras ing democratic paper in Washington's time. It seems the did not lose signt of Wall street, the financial centre of the nation. On the 11th of May, in his second number, he introduced an entirely new feature in American journalism—the money articles; and these articles, that originated and for many feature in American journalism—the money articles; and these articles, that originated and for many feature in Mashington's time. It

throughout the commercial and financial circles of Europe and the United States, and the public, those with money to invest, as well as the bulls and bears, have derived great benefit in having the financial affairs of the world daily spread before them. These money articles were irregularly given in the Herald til the 13th of June, 1835, when they became an institution and daily made their appearance, growing in length and importance with time, experience and events. Mr. Bennet had made political economy a study, and was peculiarly fitted for the task of intelligently describing the transactions and operations in the financial world. On one or two occasions he delivered public lectures on this interesting science in the old chapel of the Reformed Dutch church, which stood on the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York city.

But the first Wall street report—what was it? Here it is, taken from the Herald of Monday, May 11, 1836:—

MONEY MARKET.

Stocks are somewhat shaken since the late arrivals. He winding up of three or four third States Branch Banks makes dealers pause as to the future operations of the money market. On Saturday railroads started two or three per cent.

New York, Philadelphia, Baktimore, Boston, are all on the gut eire about stock. Speculation in this article was never so flourishing. The rise is greatest in fancy stocks or new banks, such as Morris Canal, Baltimore Canton Company, Kentucky Northern Bank, and especially certain railroads.

never so flourishing. The rise is greaten in or new banks, such as Morris Canal, Baltimore Canton Company, Kentucky Northern Bank, and especially certain railroads.

What is the cause of these movements! How long will they last! Who will be losers! Who the winners?

This uncommon rise in the stock market is not produced by accident. A secret confederacy of our large capitalists in the commercial cities, availing themselves of the political and commercial events of the times could easily produce the speculation that has astonished the world during the last three months. It is a universal law of trade that if an article is made scarce it will rise; if pienty it will fall. A dozen large capitalists, controlling twenty or thirty principal banks in the chief cities, can make money plenty or scarce just as they choose. When money is scarce stocks of all kinds fall. The confederates buy in at low prices; loan money to the merchants also at two or three per cent per month. This is one operation. The next movement is to set on foot the machinery to raise stocks, which can be effected by permitting the banks to boan money liberally to the merchants at large. Stocks then will begin to rise, slowly at first, but faster and faster as the speculators lead the way. When the confederates have got rid of all their fancy stocks at high prices to merchants, small dealers or any-body not in the secret, then they begin secretly to pre-

When the confederates have got rid of all their fancy stocks at high prices to merchants, small dealers or any-body not in the secret, then they begin secretly to prepare for a fail. This is done by a general and simultaneous curtailment of discounts by the hanks, which soon knocks down stock, ruins thousands and raises the value of money to two or three per cent per month, thus furnishing always, either failing or risine, the knowing ones an opportunity to make at least thirty per cent on their capital all the year round.

This is trib, as we so the can tell but at this very moment two dozen large moneyed men in our commercial cities have not already appointed the very week, day, even the hour, when a new movement will commence, which will knock down stocks twenty to forty per cent a month? When the April weather is particularly sweet and soft, look out for a storm the next day.

There were no stock sales given till the 14th of lairy sweet and soft, look out for a storm the next day.

There were no stock sales given till the 14th of May. On the previous day there had been a fall of two to four per cent on some description of fancy stocks in Wall street, "the radiroads especially." We append the sales of that day for the operators of to-day to look over and compare with the stock and bond sales nowadays. What a change in names and kinds and amounts! Harlem Railroad then extended to Harlem River only. But here is the Wall street curiosity:—

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE MAY 13, 1835 128

On the 23d of July, 1835, the Herald stated that it was "the only paper in the city which gives authentic and correct daily reports of Wall street operations, stocks and the money market."

This was the beginning. We cannot follow him through this history, even

though it is the history of the REBALD. Our readers know it well, as for years they have read it in the HERALISS own broad pages. They know of the fire of 1835 and the second start, of the early news arrangements in Europe, of the struggle between the new and the old class of journals, of the famous alliance against this paper to deprive it of the news and its results, of its triumphs in the Mexican war, of the achievements of its war correspondents during where, in America, in Europe, in Asia and in Africa; of its Anglo-Abyssinian "beat," and of the great and successful search for Dr. Livingstone All these things are matters of history, and Mr. the same course with the other New York journals. and has interspersed his pages, besides, with very excellent remarks bearing upon the theory and practice of journalism. His large practical ex-perience peculiarly fitted him for this task, and his work is completed in a manner exceedingly satisfactory to the profession to which it is a tribute It is indispensable to every reader of a newspaper, for it makes him better acquainted with the silent influence he holds in his hands, and teaches him to appreciate the brain power which created and sustains the journalism of the United States.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN SCISSORS GRIND-

Henry Seigler, a scissors grinder, residing at 79 Riage street, New York, on Monday night visited the residence of his brother, 22 Cook street, Williamsburg, and there found assembled a large numlamsburg, and there found assembled a large number of his fellow citizens. The occasion was made a merry one by the women present, who furnished whiskey and other vile stimulants without stint; but the merriment did not long continue. Becoming crazed with the benzine the entire party—men and women—engaged in a free fight, which continued until Henry Seigler found that he had sustained five stab wounds in his leit arm, and announced the fact to the depraved revellers. The bulk of the party then separated and the police of the Sixth precinct were notified of the tragedy. When the officers entered the wretched habitation they found Seigler dying from loss of blood, and he expired before midnight for want of prompt surgical attendance. The police then proceeded to arrest those whom they had reason to believe participated in the bloody affray, and before two o'clock yesterday morning they succeeded in arresting, at their residence, Oakland street, Greenpoint, Frederick Weir, his father, John Weir, and a woman named Mary Reilly, who stands in the relation of a wife to him. The are detained in the Starg street station house, to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. The prisoners deny any knowledge of the cutting. The entire party belong to the most depraved class of Williamsburg society. ber of his fellow citizens. The occasion was made

A BROKER KILLED BY A BAIL CAR.

Early last Saturday evening Mr. Silas C. Seaman, a broker, thirty-five years of age, while at-Railroad car. foot of Wall street, slipped and fell with his left leg on the track. Before he could recover himself the front wheel of the car passed over it, crushing the bones of the leg in a terrible over it, crushing the bones of the leg in a terrible manner. Mr. Seaman was immediately taken up and removed to the Park Hospital, where he died early yesterday morning. The remains of Mr. Seaman, who was a native of this city, and unmarried, will be removed to his late home, in Fiushing, L. I., for interment, Coroner Young was notified to hold an inquest over the remains.

AS BAD AS ROBBING THE DEAD.

On Monday night, or early yesterday morning some thief or thieves entered the laundry attached to St. Barnabas' Hospital, one of Newark's noblest and most struggling charities, and stole a large quantity of bed clothing, napkins, towers, &c. Each piece is marked, so the robbers will have hard work to convert the plunder into money. Robbing the living under such circumstances as surround St. Barnabas' is as bad, if not no worse, than despotling the dead man's eyes of their proverbial pennies.

REPORTED DEFALCATION.

At the close of business hours yesterday a report was current in wan street that a detalcation and taken place in one of our leading city banks, but as there were so many wild surmises afoat and so few tangible facts, we refrain from giving the vague details on the subject as rumored. A reporter of the Herald called late last night at the residence of Mr. W. A. Camp, the President of the Clearing House, but he stated emphatically that he was ignorant of any such state of affairs.

SALT WATER FOR THE CITY.

A meeting of the Committee of Public Works of A meeting of the Committee of Public Works of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday in the chamber of the Board for the purpose of listening to proposals for utilizing salt water for the extin-guishing of fires. Various plans were considered, including one from the office of Charles H. Has-well, consulting engineer, who recommended an extension of the Fire Department and an enlarge-ment of the Croton supply, which was deemed by him amply sunctent. The committee arrived at no decision, and will report to a meeting of the Beard.

CAPITAL SOCIETY.

Coming Glory for Local Jenkinses.

A FIGHT FOR A COOK.

Most Delightful Meals in Prospect-The Galaxy of Fashion in a Joint High Fashionable Hubbub.

Nowhere except in the old baronial halis and cosey country homes of Old England is the time-honored Christmas so generally and heartily celebrated as in this national metropolis of ours. The cavallers of Virginia and the Catholic first set-George Washington selected the location of the city which bears his name, used to gather around rackling yule logs to indulge in holiday sports and dasf large bowls of apple-toddy or of egg-nog. And although the infusion of the Puritan element in later years has blotted out many ancient cus toms, our Northern-born citizens enter with merry hearts into the social interchange of Christmas

Fortunately for the enjoyment of our own people, Congress has adjourned over, and scores of charmby the resident government officials, without having to invite the three hundred Congressional strangers within our gates when ever the flags wave over the Capitol at noon, to denote that either house is at work. Woe be unto the head of department or of bureau who then gives any kind of a ball, party or social dance without inviting every Senator and Representative, with the wives and daughters of those who have them. "No invitation-no vote!" is the maxim, and when an appropriation bill comes up in which a forgetful host is interested the forgotten Congressmen take their revenge by opposing it. But this year there will be

A WEEK OF DELIGHTFUL BREAKFASTS, charming dinners and carpet dances, with famous suppers at which the terrapin, canvas-backs and impagne will be enjoyed by those who can appreciate them. Even the diplomates will enter joyously into the festivities of "Noel," and enjoy the good cheer to be provided in the octagonal dining room of sir Edward Thornton, or at the hospitable home of the Gurneys, or with the Gastrells on the distant heights of Georgetown. There are an un-

distant heights of Georgetown. There are an unusual number of unfiedged attachés just making their debuts into Washington society, and a pleasant holiday time they will have of it, especially those lucky enough to enjoy the escort of young Hamilton Fish or young Frelinghuysen as their pilot.

There are those, I dare say, who judge Washington eating by the miserable fare served up here at the hotels during the war; but in no city of the Union are there better cooks. Mr. Sunner's cordon bleu, Mrs. Hooper's Virginia "old-time" cook, Judge Swayne's famous purveyor for the Seward table, and fifty others equally famous for specialities, cannet be excelled. Then we have such fare to cook! Beef and mutton from the Shenandonh valley, Maryland hams, wild turkeys and venison from Western Virginia, terrapins and fish from Norfolk, ducks from the Potomuc—ay, and oysters also, inscions, white and plump, blending the flavors of saft and fresh water. No wonder that Thackeray never forgot our Washington bivalves.

A great deal of legislation and much diplomacy are really shaped at the dinner parties given by Congressmen who keep house and at the legations. Nor would it be telling the whole truth did I ignore the potent induence upon lawmaking which is exercised at

Congressmen who keep house and at the legations. Nor would it be telling the whole truth fidd I ignore the potent induence upon lawmaking which is exercised at THE RIVAL RESTAURANTS of Welcher and of Wormley, which are located opposite to each other on Fifteenth street, in full sight of the Treasury. Just now a favorite cutsiner, unequalled in his way, has deserted one of these calinary camps for the other, and great is the commotion caused thereby.

THE SEASON NOT FESTIVE JUST YET.

Attempts were made while Congress was here to inaugurate the season, but without success, although those who hang on the outer verge went the grand rounds of the Wednesday receptions of wives of Cabinet officers, left their cards and expect to be invited to coming festivities. But beyond the social entertainments to which I have alluded society will not be festive until after New Year's. And of all the pleasant parties of the holiday season the most deligntual will be that given by Admiral Porter on New Year's Eve to the young friends of his daughters. Being ayoung people's party, the mammas and wallifowers must stay away, atthough the Admiral will have comfortable quarters for the papas, with approved rations. Miss Grant is regarded as THE LEADER OF THE GALAXY of young misses who are to shine at this and similar entertainments to come. She does not look so fresh and rosy as when known as "Nellle." She used to enliven all who knew ber, but she has not been spoiled by foreign travel, while her manners are remarkably ladylike. As for her toilet, the wonderful dresses that she purchased in Paris, under the guidance of Mrs. Washburne, form the stable subject of small talk at sewing circles and dancing schools. Some anxious mothers shake their heads and think that she is too young to thus become a belie, but the specific of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, and the leaves Devented at 11:15 a. M. Carriages in waiting the purchased in Paris, under the guidance of Mrs. Washburne, form the stable subject of small ta

Washburne, form the stable subject of small talk at sewing circles and dancing schools. Some anxious mothers shake their heads and think that she is too young to thus become a belle, but the young lady has, on dt, some of her tather's spirit, and means to enjoy herself.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Catlin, whose death is announced to-day, was well known here, as he has often unsuccessfully urged Congress to purchase his Indian collection. Kensett was here when Congress undertook to establish an "art commission," and he has first and last sold at least half a dozen pictures to our collectors. Randolph Rogers has sent a model for the statue of Farragut, to the disgust of Horatio Stone, Vinnie Ream. Fiannery and our local artists. And every one wants to know why Powell doesn't come here, finish his great picture of "Perry's Victory" and get the balance due-him.

THE MODOC WAR.

A despatch to the San Francisco Morning Call,

A despatch to the San Francisco Morning Call, dated Yreka, December 16, says:—

Mr. Elijah Heard, of this city, an old frontier man, intimately acquainted with the leaders of the Indian warriors, had an interview with them at Clear Lake five days ago. They told him that Uncle Sam's men had defrauded them. They agreed in good faith to go upon the reservation, but where pairs of blankets were promised them single blankets were issued, and so with all other articles furnished. They claim that they have been wronged on all sides, and will fight it out now. Scar-faced Charley told him they had about eighty men, and were well supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions. Heard says they are brave men, driven to desperation; are excellent shots, and with the great advantage of position, forty lives will pay for every Indian killed or taken.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BISCHOFFSHEIM—PAINE.—In Paris, on Tuesday, December 3, at the English church, Rue d'Aguesseau, by the Rev. Edward Forbes, A. M., Mary, daughter of William H. Paine, ol New York, to Ferdinande R. Bischoffsheim, Senator, Brussels, Belgium.

CROSBY—JARVIS.—In New Rochelle, N. Y., at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, December 17, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Horace Crosby to Jennie E. Jarvis, both of New Rochelle.

GILL—SHELDON.—On Tuesday, December 24, by the Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., John M. GILL to MARY AMELIA SHELDON, all of New York.

HAVEMEYER—FRANCIS.—At the United States Legation, Athens, Greece, on Saturday, December 21, 1872, by Rev. Dr. Hill, John C. HAVEMEYER, of New York, to Alice A., daughter of the Hon. John M. Francis, of Troy, N. Y., United States Minister to Greece.

MANDER—WATERS—ON MODICAY evening, December.

MANDER—WATERS.—On Monday evening, December 23, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Henry Mander to Mary Emma Waters, both of Brooklyn,

BANDER to MARY ERRA WATERS, On Beaman—EBBRTS.—On Monday, December 23, 1872, at St. Bartholomew's church, by the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., Join F. Seaman to Ann C., daughter of the late Edward N. Ebbets, TRIMBLE—RYAN.—On Monday, December 23, by the Rev. George Draper, Charles B. Trimble to IDA M., eldest daughter of C. Ryan, all of Harlem.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, December 23, at his residence, 128 Broome street, Joseph H. H. Anderson, only child of Andrew J. Anderson, aged 3 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral, Wednesday, 25th, at two o'clock P. M.

BERGH.—At Rhinebeck, on Monday, December 23,

GEORGE R. BERGH, aged 65 years.
Funeral at Rhinebeck, on Thursday, 26th inst.,
at one o'clock P. M.
BEGEWITH.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Sun-BECKWITH.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Sunday, December 22, 1872, HELEN Wood, only daughter of Jefferson T. and Frelove H. Beckwith, aged 5 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, on Thursday, December 28, at one o'clock P. M. The train leaves Erie Railway depot, foot of Chambers street, at twelve o'clock noon.

Camp.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 24, Sarah Kellogg, daughter of Samuel K. and Sarah Kellogg Camp, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are re-

spectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the rest-dence of her parents, No. 257 Lafayette avenue, on Thursday morning. 26th inst., at nine o'clock. CATLIN.—In Jersey City, on Menday, December 23. after a lingering illness, GEORGE CATLIN, artist, aged 76 years. Funeral on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M., from the residence of D. S. Gregory. The remains will be taken temporarily to the Jersey City Ceme-tery.

tery. CONDON.—On Tuesday, December 24, John Con-CONDON.—On Tuesday, December 24, John Condon, aged 39 years.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, 54 Dean street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 26. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.
CUSHMAN.—On Tuesday morning, December 24.
ELIZABETH A., wife of Alonzo R. Cushman and daughter of the late Isaac Jones.
The relatives and triends are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 419 West Ninetenth street, on T. ursday afternoon, at four o'clock. The remains will be taken to hidgefield, Conn.

o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hidgefield.
Conn.
DONOVAN.—On Monday, December 23, after a longand tedious illness, John DONOVAN, a native of the
parish of Dissard, county Cork, Ireland.
The relatives and friends of the family, and alsothe members of the St. Patrick's Mutual Allianceof the Seventh ward, are respectfully invited toattend the funeral, from his late residence, 33 Rutgers street, on Wednesday, December 25, at one
o'clock.

gers street, on Wednesday, December 25, at one o'clock.

DUGAN.—On Tuesday, December 24, suddenly, DANIEL DUGAN, native of the county Cork, Ifeland, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his son's residence, 367 kirst avenue, on Wednesday, December 25, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

FISH.—On Tuesday, December 24, WAITER, youngest son of William L. and Mary L. R. Fish, aged 18 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ church, Thursday, December 26, at ten A. M.

GISON.—On Tuesday, December 24, SUSIE GIBSON, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 197 Gold street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 26, at two o'clock P. M.

GILMARTIN.—On Monday, December 23, at his residence, 104 Madison street, DANIEL GILMARTIN, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARRISON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 24, 1872, GEORGE W. HARRISON, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of

HARRISON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 24, 1872, George W. Harrison, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Sherlock Austin, 117 Taylor street, near Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. E. D., on Thursday afternoon, December 26, at half-past one o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. Norfolk (Va.) papers please copy.

Hoyt.—On Monday, December 23, at half-past ten o'clock P. M., Julia B. Huyt, wife of Henry E. Hoyt, aged 77 years.

Her funeral will take place from her son-in-law's (C. E. Coffin) residence, 125 East 114th street, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock. All friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Jones.—On Tuesday, the 24th of December, Sarah Ann, wife of William Jones, aged 29 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 27th inst. from her late residence, 227 Mulberry street, at two P. M.

JONES.—On Monday, December 23, of paralysis, John Jones, printer, aged 70 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 7 Sullivan street, on Wednesday, December 25, at two P. M., without further invitation.

Montreal papers please copy.

December 25, at two P. M., without further invitation.

Montreal papers please copy.

KAHRS.—On Sunday morning, December 22, 1872,
after a long and severe illness, Ernst Herman
Kahrs, aged 52 years, 8 months and 29 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the
funeral, on Wednesday, December 25, at one P. M.,
from the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Johannes church, 79 Christopher street, New York;
thence to Greenwood Cemetery.

Lee.—On Tuesday, December 24, Mary A., eldest
child of William H. and Catherine A. Lee, aged 2
years, 5 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place, from the residence
of her parents, 311 East Forty-eighth street, on
Thursday, at one o'clock.

MOORE.—On Tuesday evening, December 24,
Lawerner L. Moore, aged 43 years.

Notice of funeral bereatter.

MCCORMACK.—On Monday, December 23, Bridger

a native of the parish of Killmore, county Cavan, Ireland, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 56 Pitt street, on Thursday, December 25, at nine o'clock A. M., and from thence to St. Mary's church, corner Grand and Ridge streets, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvasy Cemetery at one o'clock P. M.

RIGITMIRE.—On Monday, December 23, OSCAR.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 605 Third avenue, this day (Wednesday), December 25, at one o'clock.

RUSHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, December 24, George RUSHER, of Durrie & Rusher, New York, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 352 Clinton street, Brooklyn, on Friday, December 27, at two o'clock P. M.

SCHAEFER.—On Monday, December 23, Katy ELIZA, youngest daughter of Frederick and Louisa Schaefer, aged 1 year, 4 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respect-

days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, December 26, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 227 Conover street, South

December 28, at two o'clock F. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 227 Conover street, South Brooklyn.

SEAMAN.—On Tuesday, December 24, Shas C. SEAMAN, son of the late Dr. Z. W. Seaman.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHELBURGH.—At Smithstown, Pa., on Friday, December 20, MARGARET ELIZABETH SHELBURGH.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity church, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at half-past one P. M., without further notice.

SLOSSON.—On Saturday evening, December 21, John SLOSSON.—On Saturday evening, December 21, John SLOSSON, Counsellor-at-Law, aged 66 years.

His relatives and friends and the members of the Bar are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, December 28, at ten A. M., at the Reformed church, corner of Twenty-first street and Pifth avenue.

STODDARD.—On Sunday, December 22, at his residence, 815 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, L. I., Captain William B. Stoddard, of Cleveiand, Ohio, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place on Christmas Day, at

years.
The funeral will take place on Christmas Day, at half-past two o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's church, Throop avenue, near DeKalb avenue. Friends are requested to attend without further

Friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

Cleveland and Boston papers please copy.

Tick.—The members of the Yorkville Branch Young Men's Christian Association are invited to meet at the rooms of the association, Eighty-saxth street and Third avenue, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., to attend the inneral of our late associate, Dr. Lewis Tice, JaMES D. SHIPMAN, Secretary, Walsh.—On Monday, December 23, Maxice Walsh, of Queenstown, county Cork, Ireland, in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral on Christmas Day, at one P. M., from his late residence, 88 Jackson street.

WARD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, December 22, ELLEN AMELIA, wife of the Rev. Charles W. Ward, and daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D.

The relatives and irlends are requested to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, West Fourteenth street, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at one P. M.

WELSH.—On Monday, December 23, at the resi-

inst., at one P. M.

Welsh.—On Monday, December 23, at the residence of his parents, 39 Twenty-first street, Brooklyn, Parkick Welsh, aged 15 years and 9 months.

The remains will be interred in Flatbush this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Westcott.—On Monday, December 23, Blanche F., Infant daughter of Benjamin G. and Hattle F. Westcott.

F., infant daughter of Benjamia G.
Westcott.
Funeral will take place at Seuth Orange, N. J.,
on Thursday, December 26, at half-past ten A. M.
Trains leave foot of Barclay street at 9:10 A. M.
YATES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 24,
JAMES G., youngest son of Hannah and the late
Thomas Yates, aged 30 years and 6 months.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

YERRS.—On Monday, December 23, of paralysis,
YILLIAM YERRS, aged 68 years.

Relatives and irlends are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral, on Thursday, December 26, at
eight o'clock A. M., from the Methodist Episcopal
church, Leonard street, corner Conselyca, Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be removed to White
Plains for interment on the 10:40 A. M. train, Hartem Railroad.